| Project Title   | Funding                               | Strategic Plan Objective | Institution  |
|---|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| Role of GluK6 in cerebella circuitry development  | \$55,826                              | Q2.Other                 | Yale University                                      |
| Morphogenesis and function of the cerebral cortex   | \$409,613                             | Q2.Other                 | Yale University                                      |
| Identification of candidate genes at the synapse in autism spectrum disorders                                   | \$169,422                             | Q2.Other                 | Yale University                                      |
| Functional analysis of EFR3A mutations associated with autism   | \$31,250                              | Q2.Other                 | Yale University                                      |
| Pleiotropic roles of dyslexia genes in neurodevelopmental language impairments                                  | \$41,800                              | Q2.S.D                   | Yale University                                      |
| Allelic choice in Rett syndrome   | \$390,481                             | Q2.S.D                   | Winifred Masterson Burke Medical Research Institute  |
| Genetically defined stem cell models of Rett and fragile X syndrome   | \$175,000                             | Q2.S.D                   | Whitehead Institute for Biomedical Research          |
| Developing novel automated apparatus for studying battery of social behaviors in mutant mouse models for autism | \$0                                   | Q2.Other                 | Weizmann Institute of Science                        |
| Molecular mechanisms regulating synaptic strength   | \$293,266                             | Q2.Other                 | Washington University in St. Louis                   |
| The role of intracellular metabotropic glutamate receptor 5 at the synapse                                      | \$26,338                              | Q2.S.D                   | Washington University in St. Louis                   |
| Role of intracellular mGluR5 in fragile X syndrome and autism   | \$150,000                             | Q2.S.D                   | Washington University in St. Louis                   |
| Macrocephalic autism: Exploring and exploiting the role of PTEN   | \$28,000                              | Q2.Other                 | University of Wisconsin - Madison                    |
| dFMRP and Caprin: Translational regulators of synaptic plasticity   | \$12,768                              | Q2.S.D                   | University of Washington                             |
| Regulation of synapse elimination by FMRP   | \$54,734                              | Q2.S.D                   | University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center      |
| Investigation of protocadherin-10 in MEF2- and FMRP-mediated synapse elimination                                | \$51,326                              | Q2.S.D                   | University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center      |
| Cortical circuit changes and mechanisms in a mouse model of fragile X syndrome                                  | \$278,656                             | Q2.S.D                   | University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center      |
| Study of fragile X mental retardation protein in synaptic function and plasticity                               | \$366,516                             | Q2.S.D                   | University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center      |
| Mechanisms of mGluR5 function and dysfunction in mouse autism models  | \$419,137                             | Q2.S.D                   | University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center      |
| Coordinated control of synapse development by autism-<br>linked genes   | \$75,000                              | Q2.S.D                   | University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center      |
| Mechanisms of synapse elimination by autism-linked genes  | \$75,000                              | Q2.S.D                   | University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center      |
| Mouse models of human autism spectrum disorders:<br>Gene targeting in specific brain regions                    | \$300,000                             | Q2.S.D                   | University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center      |
| Mouse models of the neuropathology of tuberous sclerosis complex  | \$253,177                             | Q2.S.D                   | University of Texas Health Science Center at Houston |
| Proteomics in drosophila to identify autism candidate substrates of UBE3A                                       | \$313,159                             | Q2.S.D                   | University of Tennessee Health Science Center        |
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| Project Title   | Funding   | Strategic Plan Objective | Institution  |
|---|-----------|--------------------------|--|
| MET signaling in neural development and circuitry formation   | \$83,810  | Q2.Other                 | University of Southern California  |
| Function and structure adaptations in forebrain development   | \$541,770 | Q2.Other                 | University of Southern California  |
| Functional circuit disorders of sensory cortex in ASD and RTT   | \$254,976 | Q2.S.D                   | University of Pennsylvania   |
| Transcriptional responsiveness in lymphoblastoid cell lines   | \$52,863  | Q2.Other                 | University of Pennsylvania   |
| Ube3a requirements for structural plasticity of synapses  | \$0       | Q2.Other                 | University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill  |
| Genetic studies of autism-related Drosophila neurexin and neuroligin  | \$550,000 | Q2.Other                 | University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill  |
| GABAergic dysfunction in autism   | \$278,486 | Q2.Other                 | University of Minnesota  |
| Altered gastrointestinal function in the neuroligin-3 mouse model of autism                                 | \$69,813  | Q2.S.E                   | University of Melbourne  |
| Altered gastrointestinal function in the neuroligin-3 mouse model of autism                                 | \$50,434  | Q2.S.E                   | University of Melbourne  |
| Altered gastrointestinal function in the neuroligin-3 mouse model of autism                                 | \$281,742 | Q2.S.E                   | University of Melbourne  |
| Caspr2 as an autism candidate gene: A proteomic approach to function & structure                            | \$312,000 | Q2.Other                 | University of Medicine & Dentistry of New Jersey -<br>Robert Wood Johnson Medical School |
| The microRNA pathway in translational regulation of neuronal development                                    | \$352,647 | Q2.S.D                   | University of Massachusetts Medical School   |
| Synaptic phenotype, development, and plasticity in the fragile X mouse                                      | \$401,852 | Q2.S.D                   | University of Illinois at Urbana Champaign   |
| Serotonin signal transduction in two groups of autistic patients  | \$0       | Q2.Other                 | University of Illinois at Chicago  |
| ACE Center: Cognitive affective and neurochemical processes underlying is in autism                         | \$378,379 | Q2.Other                 | University of Illinois at Chicago  |
| Self-injurious behavior: An animal model of an autism endophenotype   | \$0       | Q2.Other                 | University of Florida  |
| Cerebellar plasticity and learning in a mouse model of autism   | \$31,250  | Q2.Other                 | University of Chicago  |
| Role of micro-RNAs in ASD affected circuit formation and function   | \$127,383 | Q2.Other                 | University of California, San Francisco  |
| A sex-specific dissection of autism genetics  | \$150,000 | Q2.S.B                   | University of California, San Francisco  |
| Role of negative regulators of FGF signaling in frontal cortex development and autism                       | \$0       | Q2.Other                 | University of California, San Francisco  |
| Deciphering the function and regulation of AUTS2  | \$28,000  | Q2.Other                 | University of California, San Francisco  |
| Neuroligins and neurexins as autism candidate genes:<br>Study of their association in synaptic connectivity | \$0       | Q2.Other                 | University of California, San Diego  |
| Cellular characterization of Caspr2   | \$24,666  | Q2.Other                 | University of California, San Diego  |

| Project Title  | Funding   | Strategic Plan Objective | Institution                           |
|--|-----------|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Kinetics of drug macromolecule complex formation   | \$712,920 | Q2.Other                 | University of California, San Diego   |
| Using fruit flies to map the network of autism-associated genes                          | \$31,249  | Q2.Other                 | University of California, San Diego   |
| Elucidation of the developmental role of Jakmip1, an autism-susceptibility gene          | \$31,042  | Q2.Other                 | University of California, Los Angeles |
| Imaging PTEN-induced changes in adult cortical structure and function in vivo            | \$300,339 | Q2.Other                 | University of California, Los Angeles |
| Role of autism-susceptibility gene, CNTNAP2, in neural circuitry for vocal communication | \$0       | Q2.Other                 | University of California, Los Angeles |
| Functional analysis of neurexin IV in Drosophila   | \$68,652  | Q2.Other                 | University of California, Los Angeles |
| The role of Fox-1 in neurodevelopment and autistic spectrum disorder                     | \$145,757 | Q2.Other                 | University of California, Los Angeles |
| A functional genomic analysis of the cerebral cortex                                     | \$85,471  | Q2.Other                 | University of California, Los Angeles |
| BDNF and the restoration of synaptic plasticity in fragile X and autism                  | \$490,756 | Q2.S.D                   | University of California, Irvine      |
| Limbic system function in carriers of the fragile X premutation                          | \$677,700 | Q2.S.D                   | University of California, Davis       |
| The role of MeCP2 in Rett syndrome   | \$329,781 | Q2.S.D                   | University of California, Davis       |
| The role of MeCP2 in Rett syndrome (supplement)  | \$38,273  | Q2.S.D                   | University of California, Davis       |
| Mechanism of UBE3A imprint in neurodevelopment   | \$33,616  | Q2.S.D                   | University of California, Davis       |
| Inhibitory mechanisms for sensory map plasticity in cerebral cortex                      | \$320,399 | Q2.Other                 | University of California, Berkeley    |
| Presynaptic regulation of quantal size by the cation/H+ exchangers NHE6 & NHE9           | \$29,650  | Q2.Other                 | University of California, Berkeley    |
| MeCP2 modulation of bdnf signaling: Shared mechanisms of Rett and autism                 | \$314,059 | Q2.S.D                   | University of Alabama at Birmingham   |
| Defining cells and circuits affected in autism spectrum disorders                        | \$669,298 | Q2.Other                 | The Rockefeller University            |
| Revealing protein synthesis defects in fragile X syndrome with new chemical tools        | \$315,341 | Q2.S.D                   | Stanford University                   |
| Modulation of fxr1 splicing as a treatment strategy for autism in fragile X syndrome     | \$0       | Q2.S.D                   | Stanford University                   |
| L-type calcium channel regulation of neuronal differentiation                            | \$32,129  | Q2.S.D                   | Stanford University                   |
| Regulation of activity-dependent ProSAp2 synaptic dynamics                               | \$33,879  | Q2.Other                 | Stanford University                   |
| Function of neurexins  | \$466,651 | Q2.Other                 | Stanford University                   |
| Function and dysfunction of neuroligins in synaptic circuits                             | \$450,000 | Q2.Other                 | Stanford University                   |

| Project Title   | Funding   | Strategic Plan Objective | Institution                            |
|---|-----------|--------------------------|--|
| Probing a monogenic form of autism from molecules to behavior   | \$187,500 | Q2.S.D                   | Stanford University                    |
| Augmentation of the cholinergic system in fragile X syndrome: a double-blind placebo study                                      | \$237,600 | Q2.S.D                   | Stanford University                    |
| Neurobiology of RAI1, the causal gene for Smith-<br>Magenis syndrome  | \$31,022  | Q2.S.D                   | Stanford University                    |
| Mesocorticolimbic dopamine circuitry in mouse models of autism  | \$87,337  | Q2.S.D                   | Stanford University                    |
| Frontostriatal synaptic dysfunction in a model of autism  | \$48,398  | Q2.Other                 | Stanford University                    |
| Perturbed cortical patterning in autism   | \$0       | Q2.Other                 | Seattle Children's Hospital            |
| Cell adhesion molecules in CNS development  | \$535,691 | Q2.Other                 | Scripps Research Institute             |
| A stem cell based platform for identification of common defects in autism spectrum disorders                                    | \$28,000  | Q2.S.D                   | Scripps Research Institute             |
| Glial control of neuronal receptive ending morphology   | \$418,275 | Q2.Other                 | Rockefeller University                 |
| MTHFR functional polymorphism C677T and genomic instability in the etiology of idiopathic autism in simplex families            | \$114,984 | Q2.Other                 | Queen's University                     |
| Neuroligin, oxidative stress and autism   | \$75,000  | Q2.Other                 | Oklahoma Medical Research Foundation   |
| Cortical microcircuit dysfunction as a result of MET deficiency: A link to autism   | \$33,955  | Q2.Other                 | Northwestern University                |
| Excessive cap-dependent translation as a molecular mechanism underlying ASD   | \$0       | Q2.Other                 | New York University                    |
| Early expression of autism spectrum disorder in experimental animals  | \$54,000  | Q2.Other                 | Neurochlore                            |
| Engrailed genes and cerebellum morphology, spatial gene expression and circuitry  | \$470,003 | Q2.Other                 | Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center |
| Brain lipid rafts in cholesterol biosynthesis disorders   | \$60,480  | Q2.Other                 | Medical College of Wisconsin           |
| Imaging synaptic neurexin-neuroligin complexes by proximity biotinylation: Applications to the molecular pathogenesis of autism | \$0       | Q2.Other                 | Massachusetts Institute of Technology  |
| Regulation of synaptogenesis by cyclin-dependent kinase 5   | \$180,264 | Q2.Other                 | Massachusetts Institute of Technology  |
| Retrograde synaptic signaling by Neurexin and Neuroligin in C. elegans  | \$250,000 | Q2.Other                 | Massachusetts General Hospital         |
| MicroRNAs in synaptic plasticity and behaviors relevant to autism   | \$131,220 | Q2.S.D                   | Massachusetts General Hospital         |
| Identification of targets for the neuronal E3 ubiquitin ligase PAM  | \$60,000  | Q2.S.D                   | Massachusetts General Hospital         |
| Roles of miRNAs in regulation of Foxp2 and in autism  | \$0       | Q2.Other                 | Louisiana State University             |
| Autism phenotypes in Tuberous Sclerosis: Risk factors, features & architecture  | \$0       | Q2.S.D                   | King's College London                  |

| Project Title  | Funding   | Strategic Plan Objective | Institution                                       |  |
|--|-----------|--------------------------|---|--|
| Development of novel diagnostics for fragile X syndrome  | \$537,123 | Q2.S.D                   | JS Genetics, Inc.                                 |  |
| The role of CNTNAP2 in embryonic neural stem cell regulation   | \$75,000  | Q2.Other                 | Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine       |  |
| Olfactory abnormalities in the modeling of Rett syndrome   | \$351,575 | Q2.S.D                   | Johns Hopkins University                          |  |
| High throughput screen for small molecule probes for neural network development                                  | \$405,000 | Q2.Other                 | Johns Hopkins University                          |  |
| n vivo targeted gene silencing, a novel method   | \$218,472 | Q2.Other                 | Indiana University-Purdue University Indianapolis |  |
| Perturbed activity-dependent plasticity mechanisms in<br>utism   | \$158,034 | Q2.Other                 | Harvard Medical School                            |  |
| Activity-dependent phosphorylation of MeCP2  | \$174,748 | Q2.S.D                   | Harvard Medical School                            |  |
| Neuronal activity-dependent regulation of MeCP2  | \$426,857 | Q2.S.D                   | Harvard Medical School                            |  |
| The role of UBE3A in autism  | \$62,500  | Q2.S.D                   | Harvard Medical School                            |  |
| Proteome and interaction networks in autism  | \$31,250  | Q2.Other                 | Harvard Medical School                            |  |
| Underlying mechanisms in a cerebellum-dependent model of autism  | \$0       | Q2.S.D                   | Harvard Medical School                            |  |
| Elucidation and rescue of amygdala abnormalities in the Fmr1 mutant mouse model of fragile X syndrome            | \$150,000 | Q2.S.D                   | George Washington University                      |  |
| Regulation of 22q11 genes in embroyonic and adult orebrain   | \$308,631 | Q2.S.D                   | George Washington University                      |  |
| Quantitative proteomic approach towards understanding and treating autism  | \$112,500 | Q2.S.D                   | Emory University                                  |  |
| Young development of a novel pet ligand for detecting oxytocin receptors in brain                                | \$261,360 | Q2.Other                 | Emory University                                  |  |
| PI3K/mTOR signaling as a novel biomarker and therapeutic target in autism  | \$100,000 | Q2.Other                 | Emory University                                  |  |
| maging signal transduction in single dendritic spines  | \$382,200 | Q2.Other                 | Duke University                                   |  |
| New approaches to local translation: SpaceSTAMP of proteins synthesized in axons                                 | \$246,254 | Q2.S.D                   | Dana-Farber Cancer Institute                      |  |
| Aberrant synaptic form and function due to TSC-mTOR-related mutation in autism spectrum disorders                | \$300,000 | Q2.S.D                   | Columbia University                               |  |
| Aberrant synaptic function caused by TSC mutation in autism  | \$0       | Q2.S.D                   | Columbia University                               |  |
| Neurexin-neuroligin trans-synaptic interaction in learning and memory  | \$200,000 | Q2.Other                 | Columbia University                               |  |
| Role of neurexin in the amygdala and associated fear nemory  | \$25,000  | Q2.Other                 | Columbia University                               |  |
| High-throughput DNA sequencing method for probing the connectivity of neural circuits at single-neuron esolution | \$430,650 | Q2.Other                 | Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory                     |  |

| Project Title  | Funding   | Strategic Plan Objective | Institution   |  |
|--|-----------|--------------------------|---|--|
| Investigation of social brain circuits in mouse models of the 16p11.2 locus                      | \$87,500  | Q2.Other                 | Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory                             |  |
| The functional link between DISC1 and neuroligins: Two genetic factors in the etiology of autism | \$0       | Q2.S.D                   | Children's Memorial Hospital, Chicago                     |  |
| TrkB agonist therapy for sensorimotor dysfunction in Rett syndrome                               | \$0       | Q2.S.D                   | Case Western Reserve University                           |  |
| Autism and the insula: Genomic and neural circuits   | \$506,341 | Q2.Other                 | California Institute of Technology                        |  |
| Functional role of IL-6 in fetal brain development and abnormal behavior                         | \$41,800  | Q2.Other                 | California Institute of Technology                        |  |
| Presynaptic fragile X proteins   | \$90,000  | Q2.S.D                   | Brown University  |  |
| Elucidating the function of class 4 semaphorins in GABAergic synapse formation                   | \$337,818 | Q2.Other                 | Brandeis University                                       |  |
| Neuropeptide regulation of juvenile social behaviors   | \$14,755  | Q2.Other                 | Boston College  |  |
| A cerebellar mutant for investigating mechanisms of autism in Tuberous Sclerosis                 | \$0       | Q2.S.D                   | Boston Children's Hospital                                |  |
| In-vivo imaging of neuronal structure and function in a reversible mouse model for autism.       | \$28,000  | Q2.S.D                   | Baylor College of Medicine                                |  |
| Investigating the homeostatic role of MeCP2 in mature brain                                      | \$35,400  | Q2.S.D                   | Baylor College of Medicine                                |  |
| Pathophysiology of MeCP2 spectrum disorders  | \$170,383 | Q2.S.D                   | Baylor College of Medicine                                |  |
| Dysregulation of mTOR signaling in fragile X syndrome  | \$403,767 | Q2.S.D                   | Albert Einstein College of Medicine of Yeshiva University |  |
| Genetic rescue of fragile X syndrome in mice by targeted deletion of PIKE                        | \$60,000  | Q2.S.D                   | Albert Einstein College of Medicine of Yeshiva University |  |